





Charles Burrell & Son
Printers & Stationers
Clay Corner, Chertsey
Surrey

II

STAINES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ACQ. BT

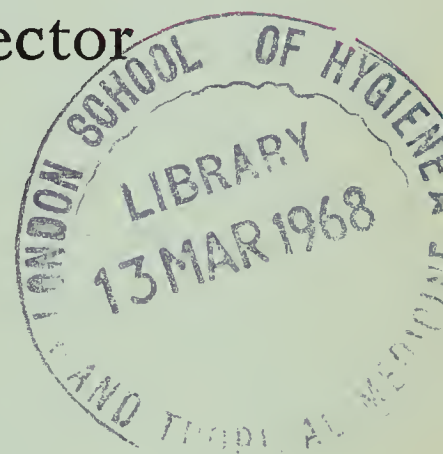
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector



1963

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Constitution of Public Health Committee and Staff of Public Health Department	1
Medical Officer of Health's Report	2
General Statistics and Summary of Vital Statistics	4
Tables:	
Causes of death	5
Infant deaths	6
Infectious diseases notified	7
Tuberculosis notifications and deaths	7
Food Poisoning	8
Water	8
Laundry Service	8
Housing Statistics	12
Summary of Inspections	13
Rent Act, 1957	14
Caravans	15
Improvement Grants	15
Common Lodging Houses	15
Clean Air Act, 1956	16
Inspection and Supervision of Food	18
Hawkers	19
Inspection of Meat	19
Legal Proceedings	20
Pest Destruction	21
Factories Act	22

STAINES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee

Chairman: Councillor P. W. King.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor O. R. Adamson

Councillors:

Mrs. D. M. Benen-Stock, L. M. Benen-Stock, R. V. C. Grace,
G. Hemsley, L. Perrin, J. H. Pett, T. W. Proops, T. R. Simmons,
V. D. D. Thomas.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):

L. A. MATHESON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
Council Offices, Bridge Street, Staines. Tel.: Staines 55955.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

JOHN MULLIN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.HSG.

Qualifications

1.2.3.4.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. I. SHEPHERD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1.2.4.

Public Health Inspectors:

G. A. EVANS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1.2.4.

G. WALTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1.2.

Assistants for Rodent Control and Clean Air Act :

H. A. CROUCHER.

A. H. FULLER.

Senior Clerk:

Miss L. M. PERRYMAN.

Assistant Clerk and Shorthand Typist:

Miss P. E. REEVE.

Junior Clerk:

MISS F. A. HAZELL.

Key to qualifications—

1. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Board.
2. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and other foods.
3. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
4. Diploma of the Institute of Housing in Estate Management.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS of STAINES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1963.

The figures for coronary thrombosis in this district are disquieting, particularly when viewed in the light of the increase in the population, the incidence having risen considerably in the last two years. Attention should also be paid to the rising incidence among females.

Cancer of the lung as a cause of death continues to increase and is not confined to males alone. There has been a very welcome reduction in the deaths due to suicide, only one female death being recorded for this year.

The official reports on the addition of fluoride to public water supplies together with the views of interested bodies objecting to fluoridation received consideration. Controlled fluoridation has been endorsed by the World Health Organisation and all the leading dental and medical associations throughout the world, and there is strong evidence that dental decay in children is substantially reduced by fluoridation. The Middlesex County Council as the local health authority decided after seeking the views of District Councils to make arrangements with any statutory water undertakers serving the Middlesex County Council area for fluoride to be added to the public water supplies to the level appropriate for the prevention of dental decay. The level considered appropriate for this purpose is one part per million.

This is a measure which will receive the support of practically the whole of the dental and medical professions.

I am concerned that the majority of this Council's public conveniences are without washing facilities. I am convinced these would be widely used if they were installed and the fact that the conveniences are subject to vandalism should not deter the Council from providing such facilities. Measures designed to combat and minimise vandalism can be built into conveniences. Where such washing facilities are provided, the public is appreciative and this is evidenced by letters to the Council. Recent outbreaks of food poisoning and communicable diseases have emphasised the necessity for personal hygiene. Washing

facilities ought to be widely available and regularly used, particularly after using the water closet, in order to prevent the dissemination of disease.

Once again this report gives me the opportunity to express my thanks to all members of the Council for their support and encouragement, and also to thank the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their work throughout the year, and particularly Mr. J. Mullin, Chief Public Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. MATHESON.

Summary of Statistics

Area — 8,271 acres.

Population (Estimated mid-1963)	...	...	...	52,430
Number of Houses, Bungalows and Flats at 1.4.63	...			15,569
Rateable Value at 1.4.63	...	...	...	£29,222
Sum represented by a penny rate at 1st April, 1963	...			£12,050

Summary of Vital Statistics

<i>Live Births</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	524	454	978
Illegitimate	...	...	...	21	22	43
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				545	476	1,021
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Live Birth Rate</i> (per thousand population)				...	...	19.47
Comparability factor is 0.89 giving adjusted birth rate						
of				...	...	17.32
Birth Rate England and Wales				...	...	18.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live birth				...	...	4.21
<i>Still Births</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	9	8	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
<i>Still Birth Rate</i> per 1,000 Live and Still Births				...	...	16.38
Still Birth Rate England and Wales				...	...	17.3
<i>Total Live and Still Births</i>				...	...	1,038
<i>Deaths</i>						
Male				275		
Female				235		
				<hr/>		
				510		
				<hr/>		
<i>Death Rate</i> (per thousand population)				...	...	9.73
Comparability factor is 1.28, giving adjusted death rate						
of				...	...	12.45
Death Rate England and Wales				...	...	12.2
Infant Deaths under one year				...	...	20
Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)				...	...	19.6
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales				...	...	20.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				...	...	18.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...	...	46.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	14.68
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	13.71
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births				...	...	29.86
Maternal deaths (including abortion)				...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				...	...	—

Causes of Death

<i>Disease</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	33	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	22	16
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	21	42
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	61	41
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	14	31
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	14	13
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	15	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	23	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	18	19
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
						<hr/> 275	<hr/> 235
						<hr/>	<hr/>

INFANT DEATHS

	Total										Totals
	Under 1 day M. F.	1-6 days M. F.	1 week M. F.	2 weeks M. F.	3 weeks M. F.	under 1 month M. F.	1-2 mths. M. F.	3-5 mths. M. F.	6-8 mths. M. F.	9-11 mths. M. F.	
Prematurity ...	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2
Congenital Heart Abnormality ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4 —
Other Congenital Abnormalities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —
Atelectasis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	— 1
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3 —
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2
<hr/>											
	7	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	14 6

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25 & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	1	4	2	2	12	3	—	1	26
Whooping Cough	2	3	1	4	2	10	2	—	—	24
Acute Polio- myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	59	78	67	72	276	9	7	4	587

	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & over	Total
Acute pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery ...	1	4	1	—	—	6
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food poisoning ...	2	—	1	—	—	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

DEATHS

Age Periods		Pulm.		Non-Pulm.		Pulm.		Non-Pulm.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 4	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—54	...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—84	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
		18		—		1		—	

GENERAL HEALTH MATTERS

Food Poisoning

Three cases of food poisoning were notified. One was a baby aged eight weeks, and the organism was identified as *Salmonella* Newport. The other two cases were a mother, aged 32, and her daughter, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$, the organism being *Salmonella* Heidelberg. There was no evidence to show that the infective organisms were food-borne.

Laundry Service

The Council started a free laundry service for incontinent persons resident in their own homes in 1952. The service has been operated under the provisions of Section 84 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 42 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1956 and is of great value to those persons responsible for looking after the chronic sick in their own homes. This is available to reduce the problems associated with the fouling of bedding because even where such washing can be done at home, there is difficulty in washing, and especially drying, large quantities of wet bedding.

Sewerage and sewage disposal

The whole of the area has a modern and adequate sewerage system with the exception of new houses in Moor Lane, Staines, where the Council intends to provide a sewer, and only a few houses in the outlying part of the district are drained to cesspools. Sewage disposal is at the Mogden Works of the Middlesex County Council.

Refuse Collection

This service is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor and I understand he has had considerable difficulty in maintaining a regular domestic refuse collection service owing to labour difficulties. Disposal of refuse continues to be by incineration at the Charlton Refuse Plant operated by the Borough of Twickenham and the Urban Districts of Staines and Sunbury.

Water

Arrangements for water supply are unchanged. Most of the water is supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company. A few

houses in the Colnbrook area are supplied by the Borough of Slough Water Department, and a few houses in the southern part of the district near Chertsey Bridge by the Woking & District Water Co. The South West Suburban Water Co. takes raw water from the River Thames and the water is pumped direct to mains after rapid filtration and chlorination. The water continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity, and it is not necessary to impose restrictions on the supply of drinking water. The water has no plumbo-solvent action and it has not been necessary to take any action in respect of any form of contamination.

The Water Company takes daily bacteriological samples of the treated water going into supply; further samples are taken by this Department. Samples of the raw river water are taken once per month and additional raw water samples are taken whenever advisable. These samples are examined by an independent laboratory and the reports are available to the Council. Additional samples are taken by the Water Company at intervals for specific purposes, e.g. detection of radio activity.

The number of dwellings in the area is 15,569. All are supplied direct from the mains, except four houses that use their own pumped supply although a main is available. The following report on a sample of water is typical:

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Clear and bright.	Turbidity:	less than 1
Colour 5	Odour: faint "chlorinous"	
pH 7.7	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	8
Electric Conductivity ... 565	Total Solids	390
Chlorine present as Chloride 24	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	195
Hardness: Total ... 290	Carbonate 195, Non-carbonate 95	
Nitrate Nitrogen ... 5.4	Nitrite Nitrogen:	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... 0.010	Oxygen Absorbed ...	0.50
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... 0.050	Residual Chlorine ...	0.12
Metals — Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead: absent.		
Anionic synthetic detergents as Monoxol O.T. 0.2		

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies devel- oping on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 2 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 4 per ml.	3 days at 20°C. 2 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ...	<i>Present in</i> — ml.	<i>Absent from</i> 100 ml.	<i>Probable number</i> 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1) ...	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ...	100 ml.	10 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not considered excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

As in previous years this report is mainly statistical and shows by tabulated statements the work of the Public Health Inspectors. It will be seen that environmental health covers a very wide field and demands considerable technical knowledge from the Inspector if he is to perform his duties properly.

The flow of legislation imposing new responsibilities on local authorities continues. 1963 brought the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, the Agricultural Establishments Act, the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, and the Meat (Treatment) Regulations. Of these, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is the most important, and will mean a great deal of work for the department.

The Meat (Treatment) Regulations prohibits the addition to raw and unprocessed meat of any substance which will have the effect of maintaining the fresh colour of the meat. Although these preparations were being widely used by butchers in the area to keep meat fresh-looking, their use could have unpleasant effects on the person consuming the meat and could mask deterioration of the meat.

During 1963 the last two houses in the Council's second five-year programme for clearance of unfit houses were dealt with, and this means that since 1947 a total of 383 houses has been demolished under the Housing Acts as unfit.

Despite the clearance of this number of houses, it will continue to be necessary to consider whether additional houses should be demolished as houses continue to deteriorate and become unfit through disrepair or sanitary defects.

Elsewhere in this report I have referred to progress under the Clean Air Act, 1956, towards reducing pollution of the air by domestic smoke. Domestic smoke is the principal cause of pollution in an area such as Staines which is largely residential, and in any case domestic smoke from the burning of raw coal in open grates has been established as being responsible for well over half the air pollution in this country. For this reason the making of Smoke Control Areas is well worth while and the cost is relatively small having regard to the benefits of clean air; further, in a district like this, the clean air programme has strong public support.

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	1,361
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied: —	
After informal action	121
After formal notice under	
(a) Public Health Acts—	
by owner	26
by local authority	—
(b) Housing Act, 1957, S.9 —	
by owner	—
by local authority	—
Unfit houses closed or demolished during 1963	
Houses subject to Demolition Orders	4
Houses included in Clearance Areas	2
Unfit houses Closed	1
Unfit houses represented during 1963	
Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders	—
Demolition Orders	1
Closing Orders	1
New dwellings erected during 1963	
Council	106
Private	254

Summary of Inspections

Inspections under Public Health or Housing Acts ...	...	1,361
Improvement Grants ...	...	1,391
Rent Act 1957 ...	...	84
Overcrowding ...	...	21
Food Premises ...	...	1,146
Slaughterhouses ...	...	367
Pet Animals Act ...	...	11
Cesspools ...	...	36
Drainage Works ...	...	169
Drain Testing ...	...	7
Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Regulations, 1953 ...	...	9
Factories and Outworkers ...	...	249
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	...	4,274
Rodent Control (inspections and survey) ...	...	3,201
Vermin ...	...	48
Keeping of Animals and Poultry ...	...	68
Water Supplies ...	...	35
Infectious Diseases ...	...	67
Offensive Trade ...	...	105
Caravans ...	...	369
Places of Public Entertainment ...	...	33
Shops Act ...	...	180
Hawkers ...	...	29
Public Conveniences ...	...	37
Schools ...	...	16
River Pollution ...	...	11
Refuse and tipping ...	...	522
Hairdressers ...	...	47
Laundry Service ...	...	203
Miscellaneous ...	...	480
		14,576

Number of Notices Served

	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Housing Act 1957, Section 9 ...	—	—
Housing Act 1957, Overcrowding ...	—	—
Public Health Act 1936 ...	135	27
Food & Drugs Act 1955 ...	37	—
Factories Act 1937 ...	4	—
Pests Act 1949 ...	—	—
Shops Act 1950 ...	11	—
Clean Air Act 1956 ...	—	90
		187
		117

Rent Act, 1957

The Department continues to receive requests for information and advice on various aspects of the Rent Act from owners and tenants of houses, but these have been very much reduced since the first year after the Act came into force.

The detailed procedure laid down in the Act to secure repairs is not understood by tenants, and there are still a few houses where tenants have served a notice on the landlord of defects of repair and have left it at that, not knowing that after the prescribed period of six weeks after service of the notice on the owner, they could have applied to the Council for a certificate of disrepair. This procedure could easily be simplified by abolishing part of the procedure laid down in the Act to enable the tenant to apply direct to the Council for a certificate of disrepair. Since about 60% of the dwellings in the Urban District are owner-occupied, and 15% are Council dwellings, rent control and the repairs procedure applies to less than 25% of the total dwellings.

Rent Act, 1957, Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	8
Number of decisions not to issue certificates		...	...	1
Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some, but not all defects	...	...		7
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	—
Number of undertakings given by landlords	...	...	...	4
Number of undertakings refused by local authority			...	—
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	3

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...						—
Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Certificates cancelled by local authority	...	...	...					2

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The following caravan sites have site licences under this Act.

			<i>Residential Caravans</i>	<i>Holiday Caravans</i>
Land at Penton Hook, Staines	...	...	22	—
Harris' Boatyard, Laleham	...	...	6	18
Land at Moor Farm, Stanwell Moor	...	...	1	—
Caretaker Sites at Gravel Pits	...	...	3	—

In addition the Council has provided a large holiday caravan and camping site at Laleham Park on the banks of the River Thames.

Complaints

During the year 561 complaints were received; these covered a very wide field; all were investigated and any necessary action taken.

Improvement Grants

Thirty-one standard and six discretionary grants were approved during 1963. These were for the provision of standard amenities or the construction of bathrooms. The total amount paid in grants during 1963 for completed improvements totalled £2,409. 16s. Grants were approved for a scheme for the provision of one bathroom to each of four dwellings at the Rowland Hill and Vaughan Almshouses, Ashford. The trustees of these Charities maintain almshouses for elderly ladies who each occupy separate accommodation with their own kitchen, and one bathroom to each of these units was, therefore, satisfactory.

Apart from this scheme nearly all the applications continue to come from owner/occupiers of dwellings and improvements such as providing a house with a bath, hot water supply, washbasin, internal W.C. and food store remain unpopular with owners of property despite the additional rent that can be charged for improvement work. There are also elderly tenants who do not want to pay extra rent for improvements and will not agree to have a bathroom. The proposed legislation designed to compel owners to improve the older houses by way of grants will prove useful in dealing with the relatively small number of dwellings still in need of improvement.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

Shops Act, 1950

Observations were made to note the Sunday opening of shops, and also such shops as the small general stores which remain open after the closing times of other shops. In these days when so many housewives are out at work all the week, the small shop open after 5.30 p.m. and on Sundays does offer a most welcome service to the public, and these shops do a substantial proportion of their business at night and at weekends.

Two motor-car salesmen were observed and advised that they could not open their premises for the sale of motor-cars on a Sunday.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The Council's third Smoke Control Area came into operation on the 1st June, 1963, and a fourth area was confirmed during the year to come into operation in 1964.

Smoke Control Area No. 5 was approved by the Council in December, 1963, and will come into operation during 1965.

Smoke Control Areas continue to be popular with the majority of households included in them, and in general the Orders are well observed. Observations were made during the winter months, usually between 4.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m. when householders are lighting solid fuel fires. Very few infringements were noted and when smoke was seen in sufficient density a warning letter was sent to the householder concerned.

The improved scale of grants, details of which were given in Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 69/63, following the changes likely to occur in the supply of gas cokes, will be very welcome in areas such as Staines where there is a high percentage of owner/occupiers who are anxious to improve the heating of their dwellings, and with much higher grants available under the new scheme, I believe we shall receive many more applications for gas room heaters, free-standing heaters and night storage heaters.

The making of Smoke Control Orders in areas such as this coincides with a change of attitude towards the traditional coal fire together with a demand for a much higher standard of domestic heating. For this reason there have so far been no objectors to any of the Council's Smoke Control Orders and surveys show that over 70% of the occupiers in each of the areas have been in favour. The new scale of

grants will increase the cost of making smoke control orders, but will also result in a much higher standard of domestic heating and will lessen the labour of the housewife as well as clear the air.

Details of Smoke Control Areas

	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>No. of Dwellings</i>	<i>Date of Operation</i>
No. 1	1,824	2,325	1.12.60.
2	2,990	675	1.12.62.
3	518	1,415	1.6.63.
4	126	424	1.7.64.
5	341	1,620	1.7.65.
	<hr/> 5,799 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,459 <hr/>	

Middlesex County Council Acts, 1944/50, Section 222

The deposit of refuse, mainly excavated material, demolition material and industrial waste, on land within the area is controlled under the provisions of the Middlesex County Council Acts, and control is necessary because practically all the deposit of refuse is into worked-out wet gravel pits. These pits contain water varying between 15 and 20 ft. in depth and cover quite large areas. Under the provisions of Section 222 of this Act, the Council can impose conditions on the deposit of refuse. This is very necessary to prevent nuisance due to the water in the pits becoming foul and giving off a very offensive odour. Once this occurs, it is very difficult to correct. Seven pits are being actively filled, and every attempt is made to secure restoration of the land during the process.

Refuse Collection

I would like to see the Council in a position to be able to offer a much more frequent collection of refuse from the food traders in the various shopping areas in the district. Most of these have no facilities for storage of any quantity of refuse, and this type of refuse becomes offensive if left for any period. I have had complaints throughout the year from traders on this point, and also complaints from the public of nuisance from smoke from the burning of refuse at the rear of shop premises. The difficulty would be obtaining additional labour for this service in a district like Staines where it is already difficult to maintain the existing refuse collection service because of labour shortage.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

						<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	6	37
Bakers and Confectioners Shops	...	...	...	...	...	16	77
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	25	244
Beer Bottler	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cannery and Winery	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	17	9
Confectionery Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4	24
Fish Shops (wet and dried fish)	...	...	...	...	...	9	24
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	81	170
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	24	66
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	43	15
Mineral Water Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Restaurants, Cafés and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	39	132
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1	367
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	44	77
Wholesale Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	7	109
Works Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	9	11
Food Storage (Hawkers)	...	...	...	...	...	9	29
Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	5	106
						356	1,513

Food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

(a) Sale of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	175
(b) Meat and Sausage Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	28
(c) Fish Friers and Curers	...	...	...	...	7

Milk

The number of Dairies and Milk Distributors registered is:—

Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	19
Dairies	...	...	...	...	4

Food Hygiene Regulations

Improvements effected at Food Premises

*No. of
Premises*

Cleanliness improved	...	...	...	...	24
Structural repairs	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment improved, protective screens provided	...				5
Hot water supplies provided or improved	...	...			3
Repair and redecoration of premises	...	...	...		20

The following foods were surrendered in food premises as being unfit for human consumption.

5,185 cans various foods	161 lbs. offal
548 pkts. frozen foods	8½ st. fish
118 lbs. corned beef	702 assorted pkts. of food
4,643 lbs. bacon and ham	237 pkts. biscuits
923 lbs. prepared and assorted meats	285 pkts. potato crisps
469 lbs. sausages various	302 pkts. suet
72 meat pies	64 lbs. butter and fats
717 lbs. pork	54 lbs. jam
756 lbs. beef	10 lbs. cheese
140 lbs. veal	20 jars coffee
517 lbs. lamb	74 lbs. sugar
32 chickens	1 cask bitter orange pulp

Middlesex County Council Act 1950, S.11

Registration of Hawkers of Food

	<i>Ice Cream</i>	<i>Fruit and Vegetables</i>	<i>Other Foods</i>
Registered during 1963	...	2	4
Total registered at 31.12.63	15	19	9

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse

One slaughterhouse is licensed.

The following table shows the number of animals killed, the carcasses inspected and details of carcasses condemned. The total number of animals killed was 6,667.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

			<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	...		723	29	1213	2239	2463	—
Number inspected	...	...	723	29	1213	2239	2463	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>								
Whole carcases condemned	...		—	1	5	2	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...		82	16	8	8	95	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	...	...	11.34	58.62	1.07	0.45	3.89	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>								
Whole carcases condemned	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...		—	—	—	—	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	0.81	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...		6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Condemned meat and food is dealt with at a fat recovery plant in the area where it is processed for industrial use.

Legal Proceedings

A fine of 10 guineas with 3 guineas costs was imposed on a bakery firm for selling a loaf of bread with part of a cigarette baked in it.

An assistant in a butchers shop was fined £5 with 4 guineas costs for smoking in a room where open food is handled and displayed.

A well known firm of grocers was fined a total of £17. 10s. 0d. when they were found guilty of selling salmon croquettes which were intended, but unfit, for human consumption.

Proceedings were taken against a Staines baker under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 for carrying on the preparation of food in unhygienic premises.

The same baker was fined £15 plus 3 guineas costs for selling a mouldy fruit pie.

Housing

A firm of property owners with substantial holdings in the district was ordered to pay 5 guineas costs for failing to comply with a Statutory Notice.

The owner of a house included in a confirmed Clearance Order was fined £10 and 5 guineas costs for re-letting the house in contravention of the terms of the Order.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council continues to provide a free service to householders for the destruction of rats and mice. This service is greatly appreciated by the public and the Council is fortunate in having on its staff an operator who has been doing this work conscientiously and well for many years. No major infestations have arisen for some years. Experience of routine treatment in the Council's sewers has shown that rat infestation is negligible. This is because the sewerage system is mainly laid in spun iron pipes and is of modern construction.

496 complaints of infestation by rats or mice were received and other infested premises were found during surveys. 544 premises were treated for rat infestation and 70 for mouse infestation. 59 business premises were treated.

The total number of visits for this purpose including survey work was 3,201.

Factories Act, 1961

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	7	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	208	215	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	23	27	—	—
TOTAL ...	237	249	4	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	7	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	9	—	2	—

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	19	—	—	—	—	—

Printed by
Charles Burrell & Son
Printers & Stationers
Clay Corner, Chertsey
Surrey
and at Littlehampton, Sussex.